

4-18-1963

## Kabul Times (April 18, 1963, vol. 2, no. 44)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 18, 1963, vol. 2, no. 44)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 336.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/336>

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +16°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun set today at 6-31 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-25 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

**KABUL TIMES**

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Ariana Afghan Airlines  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

VOL. II, NO. 44

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1963 (HAMAL) 28, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Positions Of Power Blocs Hardens Course Of Disarm Talks, Says Brazilian Envoy

GENEVA, April 18, (DPA).—The Geneva International Disarmament Conference resumed its work here on Wednesday in a plenary session under the chairmanship of Brazilian chief delegate Senator Alfonso de Mello Franco.

In a short opening speech, Mr. de Mello Franco charged that the positions of the power blocs had even further hardened in the course of the conference.

The report on the state of the Geneva negotiations, submitted to the United Nations shortly before Easter, was an "admission of ineffectiveness if not even of complete failure of the conference", he claimed.

"In the present state of affairs the Brazilian delegation within the framework of the conference cannot recognize any serious element which would soon offer a chance for genuine negotiations and for the revival of work in a constructive sense".

The Brazilian delegation was even wondering, Mr. de Mello Franco stressed, "whether it is really wise to resume our sessions in such an atmosphere of helplessness and confusion".

## Thant To Visit European Nations

UNITED NATIONS, April 18, (AP).—The United Nations announced on Wednesday Secretary-General U Thant will visit Sweden, Romania, and Yugoslavia during his forthcoming trip to Europe.

He also will visit U.N. European headquarters in Geneva where he will preside over the organization's Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. He plans to go first to Stockholm to address a rally during the May 1, celebrations, then to Geneva for four days.

He will be in Bucharest May 4-8 and in Belgrade May 8-10. U Thant plans to leave New York April 29 and return May 10.

## MACMILLAN STARTS REPAIR WORK IN PARTY STRUCTURE

LONDON, April 18, (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan last night set about urgent repair work in the structure of his Conservative Party and announced the appointment of a new joint chairman of the party machine.

52-year-old company director Lord Poole was a member of Parliament from 1945 to 1958, when he was raised to the peerage. He has had more than ten years experience at the Conservative Central Office and played a big part in steering the party to victory in the 1955 and 1959 general elections.

With new general elections in the offing, the Macmillan plan seems to give the party organization a brisk shake-up and at the same time give the present party chairman Mr. Macleod more time for his duties as leader of the House of Commons.

The British Premier also seems intent on leading his party into election battle himself while retaining the image of a young China and exchange between eager ministerial team headed by American and Chinese journalists.

## Africans Plan Anti-White Action, In South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, April 18, (AP).—Widespread anti-white violence, including murder, sabotage, arson and robbery, was planned for this month in South Africa by an African nationalist organization, a Government security police officer said on Wednesday.

He named the banned Pan-African Congress (PAC), with which the POGO underground terrorist organization has been linked, and said the violence had been planned to begin on April 8.

In the first two weeks of April police arrested hundreds of POGO suspects in segregated townships throughout the country.

Lieutenant Steenkamp said the terrorist operations were planned from Basutoland, where the organization leaders had their headquarters.

Acts of violence have already taken place in South Africa this month, he said, and the police have information that the witnesses against PAC had been "intimidated and murdered".

Steenkamp was giving evidence in court, opposing bail for 45 suspected PAC members.

## Language Laboratory Opened In Institute Of Technology

KABUL, April 18.—A language laboratory was opened at the Afghan Institute of Technology with the assistance of USAID yesterday.

The laboratory which is to aid language teachings has cost 5,000 dollars. It can cater for 30 students at a time and is operating on dual channel. That is while the students can hear correct pronunciations and usage of words from tape, the teacher can also hear the students exercising.

All the 30 booths are wired to facilitate full operation.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Institute's teaching staff and Mr. Nucker Chief of the USAID in Afghanistan.

## 117th Sino-U.S. Envoys Meeting In Warsaw

WARSAW, April 18, (Reuters).—The United States and Chinese Ambassadors in Warsaw on Wednesday had their 117th meeting in the series.

The next will take place on August the United States Ambassador, Mr. John Cabot, announced.

The meetings which began in Geneva in 1955 are primarily concerned with American prisoners in Africa—had also indicated they would like to question Mr. Botha. The Committee ended its debate on Tuesday afternoon with

## Royal Audience NEUTRALIST FORCES FALL BACK IN LAOS

KABUL, April 18.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

## Dr. Yousuf Receives Suleimankhail Representatives

KABUL, April 18.—A number of Suleimankhail elders and dignitaries from Paktia Province met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Sadarat Palace yesterday morning.

The deputation congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment as the Prime Minister and expressed their readiness to co-operate in implementing Government's reform and development programmes in accordance with the guidance of His Majesty the King. The Prime Minister thanked them and explained these plans in detail, pointing out the role of the people in their successful implementation.

## China Announces Further Release Of Indian Prisoners

TOKYO, April 18, (AP).—China announced on Wednesday that an additional 146 Indian prisoners of war, captured during the India-China border fighting last year, will be released at Batitang in the Tibet region on April 24.

It will be the third group to be freed since Peking had announced on April 2 that beginning April 10 all 3,213 remaining Indian military prisoners taken during last autumn's border fighting will be released.

The New China News Agency in a broadcast monitored here said the Chinese Red Cross Society on Wednesday asked the Indian Red Cross to send a delegation to Batitang on April 24 to receive the prisoners.

The Agency also said the Chinese Foreign Ministry also in-formed the Indian Embassy in Peking about the matter on Wednesday.

## SOUTH AFRICA REFUSES TO ATTEND U.N. DEBATE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, April 18, (AP).—South Africa's refusal to attend a debate before the special U.N. Committee of 24 on the question of South West Africa was disclosed on Wednesday, a day after the Committee shelved the issue.

Chairman, Sori Coulibaly of Mali read to the Committee a letter from Mr. Botha, South Africa's delegation head, explaining his delegation would not attend because the question of any action be deferred until South Africa's right to a mandate over South West Africa was currently before the World Court for consideration.

Liberia and Ethiopia asked the Court last year for a ruling. Mr. Botha was invited April 9 to attend the Committee. Members of the Committee—most of them bitterly anti-South Africa—had also indicated they would like to question Mr. Botha. The Committee ended its debate on Tuesday afternoon with

## Peking Accuses U.S. Of Terrorism; UK Charges N. Viet Nam Of Interference

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 18, (AP).—Laos was plunged into the cold war again on Wednesday as outnumbered Neutralist troops fell back before Pathet Lao forces battling them up in the Laotian highlands.

## Science College Team Leaves For Field Trip

KABUL, April 18.—A delegation of professors, assistant teachers and students from the department of zoology in the College of Science led by Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal a Professor of zoology and Assistant Dean of the College left for a three days field trip in Ab-e-Istada of Ghazni yesterday.

The Dean of the College of Science Dr. Kakar said, in conformity with the country's present requirements it is considered useful not to confine students to classrooms and libraries but to give them a chance to go out in the open and get acquainted with wonders of nature from the viewpoint of their specific fields of specialization.

Referring to the results of these tours, Dr. Kakar said the students of the College have been collecting specimens of various herbs, insects, and stones from the country which are to be classified and catalogued later. Such collections, he said, were important not only from an academic point of view but also from the view point of economy.

KABUL, April 18.—Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, the Vice-President of the Women's Institute left as the head of a delegation yesterday afternoon for Kandahar to inspect activities of the Women's Institute in that province.

Peking radio accused the United States of resorting to terrorism in a prelude to intervention in Laos. The Chinese had the support of Moscow, in lodging the charge against the United States, asserting that the South-East Asia Kingdom was being turned "into another Congo".

**British Charges**  
The British labeled the communists the No. 1 trouble-maker in Laos.

A Foreign Office statement said the Chinese were using anti-U.S. charges as a smokescreen for intervention by North Viet Nam.

The British accused the Pathet Lao of blocking investigations by the three-man International Control Commission into the fighting threatening to plunge Laos into a new civil war. The Pathet Lao has rejected a western proposal to put permanent teams in the trouble zone.

**Special Powers**  
The Commissions was given special powers by the 1962 Geneva Conference to carry out the guarantee of neutrality for Laos and its isolation from the cold war. But the angry words from various capitals indicated a lack of success.

**The Neutralist forces of Gen. Kong Lae were reported to have fallen back almost entirely to the strategic Plaine des Jarres in the East Central highlands.**

About 5,000 Neutralist soldiers were encircled there by larger Pathet Lao and dissident Neutralist forces in the hills surrounding the six-mile-long Plateau 115 miles North-East of Vientiane.

Neutralist sources said Kong Lae's troops lost Ban Ban, about 25 miles north-east of the Plateau. This could not be confirmed officially because Government offices were closed for the extended Laotian new year holiday. The Neutralists had a 150-man garrison at Ban Ban.

The Neutralists were ousted the day before from Dong Danh and Ban Kosi, their last outposts on the main dirt road between the Plaine des Jarres and the provincial capital of Xieng Khouang east of the Plateau.

Informants returning from the area said about 100 of Kong Lae's troops and three tanks made their way through jungle paths to the Plaine. Three Neutralists were reported killed, two wounded and six missing.

A Neutralist garrison at Phon Savan, nine miles north-east of the Plaine, was said to be surrounded by the Pathet Lao.

The latest Neutralist losses came after Kong Lae was driven out of Xieng Khouang and Khang Khay—the latter now the Pathet Lao headquarters.

Kong Lae's chances of regaining his lost positions were regarded as slim unless he obtains out-

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

Published By  
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sahabuddin Khatkhat  
Editor  
S. Khalil

Address:—  
Joy Sheer-3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan.  
Telegraphic Address:—  
"Times, Kabul".  
Telephones:—  
21494 (Extns. 03,  
22851 (4, 5 and 6.  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN  
Yearly ... Afs. 250  
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150  
Quarterly ... Afs. 80.  
FOREIGN  
Yearly ... \$ 15  
Half Yearly ... \$ 8  
Quarterly ... \$ 5  
Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheques of  
local currency at the official  
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING HOUSE.

## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 18, 1963

The Anniversary Of  
Bandung Conference

The eighth anniversary of the Bandung Conference is being celebrated in most countries which took part in that historic event. Afghanistan was an active participant of that conference and we are happy to notice that since then a number of the ideals which that conference stood for have been incorporated in international affairs.

The Bandung Conference was attended by those Afro-Asian countries, which in some form or other had suffered from colonialism. They were on the whole underdeveloped needing peace and international understanding for their rapid progress. In addition, the group, at that time smaller than today, stood for the expounding of the right of subjugated nations to freedom and self-determination. We are happy to notice now that most of these countries have achieved success in their economic development and have been able to a great extent in their struggle for the right of nations living under the yoke of colonialism.

The fact that during the past seven years, the majority of African countries have gained independence is to be considered as one of the greatest achievements of the conference.

Not that all nations and peoples living under foreign rule have achieved their right for freedom and self-determination but the fact is that there has been a great leap forward in this regard. The nations who participated in that gathering large section of world population pledged themselves to these principles and it is our earnest hope that first of all they themselves should adhere to these principles.

The Bandung spirit manifested itself later in another important gathering in 1961 which was a significant trend in international politics calling for the equality of all nations and peoples and more concrete form. The Bandung Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of peace and ever-growing non-aligned nations indeed re-

## A Review Of The Laotian Crisis THE LANGUAGE

By: M. HASSAN

The recent series of crisis in Laos has caused considerable anxiety and concern the world over especially to the Big Powers and the United Nations. Neutrality was signed by participants of the Geneva Conference, after lengthy discussions. In accordance with an article of this agreement a Neutral Government came into being in Laos under the Premiership of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the leader of the Neutralists faction. Important personalities of all the three factions were appointed as Cabinet members in this Government.

The agreement also stipulated that all foreign forces should leave Laos by October 1962 and the neutral nations' Commission in charge of Laotian cease-fire (with India as Chairman and Canada and Poland as members) was given the duty of supervising the transfer of all foreign forces from Laos. The Geneva agreement also stipulated a unified command for the armed forces of the three factions. It was agreed that after normalization of the situation, parliamentary elections would be held all over Laos under international supervision.

Now that almost a year has elapsed since the Laotian neutrality and independence, nothing has been implemented except for the creation of a coalition Cabinet between the three factions. It is even said that some foreign countries have still not removed their armed forces from Laos, thousands of them still staying secretly in various parts of the country. During the last few months conditions in Laos were rather quiet with no serious happening. Suddenly, however, some three weeks ago news of clashes between the Neutralists and Pathet Lao forces changed the atmosphere of comparative peace in the Plain of Jars. The Pathet Lao factions. The truce, however, was not complete as sporadic fighting that went on all the time. On May 15, a conference of 14 nations convened at their important posts in

King Savang Vatthana, the present monarch occupied his father's throne upon the latter's passing away on October 30, 1959.

Differences among Laos' three factions—Neutralists, Royalists and followers of Pathet Lao—has caused much grief to Laos between 1945 and 1961. Everyone of these factions wanted to rule the country. These differences became most serious toward the end of 1960. Then after many clashes a Lao force changed the atmosphere of comparative peace in the Plain of Jars. The Pathet Lao factions. The truce, however, was not complete as sporadic fighting that went on all the time. On May 15, a conference of 14 nations convened at their important posts in

U.S.S.R. Proposes Declaration To Guarantee  
Aid For Astronauts In Emergency Cases

The Soviet Union proposed on Tuesday that all States subscribe to an international declaration that would guarantee aid for astronauts in an emergency.

The move was made on the heels of reports that the next United States' space flight would take Major Gordon Cooper over the territory of Republic of China. Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, Soviet delegate, told reporters that Soviet Union was tabling a draft declaration for the legal subcommittee of the U.N. Outer Space Committee, which began work on Tuesday. It would also call for the return of space vehicles which came down in countries other than those of origin.

He said that the Soviet Union States delegation had begun talks on the legal aspects of space exploration.

The Soviet-sponsored declaration contained 11 principal points, including the primary one that space exploration should be conducted for the benefit of and in the interests of all mankind. Other points of the declaration were:

Outer space and celestial bodies should be open to all States, and sovereignty over these bodies could not be acquired by means of use, or occupation, or in any other way.

Actions by all States in this field should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, in the interests of developing friendly relations and safeguarding peace and security.

Fedorenko Accuses  
West Of Expansionism  
In The Congo

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko asserted on Tuesday that the United States and other Western powers "are pursuing critical of the United States for their expansionist policy in the Congo under the banner of anti-communism."

The Soviet U.N. delegate made his charge in a statement read at a luncheon given by the U.N. Correspondents Association. He said that the Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula's ships, the traitors of the Cuban people would have never been able to carry out their criminal plans "thought up by plans?"

The idea, Mr. Fedorenko said, was to have the United Nations open the door so the NATO countries could continue "their interference in the internal affairs of the Congo."

The Soviet diplomat also was permitting raids on Cuba by Cuban refugee groups based on U.S. territory.

"Isn't it obvious," he asked, "that without support on the part of the U.S.A. and without American arms and munitions, the Cuban traitors would have never been able to carry out their criminal plans?"

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

The woman columnist of the daily *Islah* wrote an article in yesterday's issue of the paper entitled 'we must launch a campaign against de luxe items'.

Mrs. Rooh Afza wrote that she was reading a book on 'real beauty' in which famous world philosophers have attached much importance to character, mannerism and method of approach to others as complementary factors to beauty.

The author of the article is of the opinion that real beauty of a woman is enhanced if she pays attention to these factors and not on fancy clothes jewellery and make up.

A dolled up woman, she said, might look pretty as long as she keeps her mouth closed; all her beauty will vanish as soon as she opens her mouth if she has neglected the other aspect of beauty which include a cultured voice, mind and mannerism.

We, says Mrs. Rooh Afza, have responsibilities not only as mothers and house wives but also as individuals in this country with a claim to have equal rights with men; we might get an opportunity to enter the Parliament sooner or later. It is up to us to prepare ourselves for this greater role we are expected to play in the future of our society.

Above all we as a nation cannot afford at present to indulge in overemphasizing fancy clothes and way of life. It is, therefore, the duty of every Afghan woman to refrain from exaggerations in make up and clothing and adopt a modest, determined and firm appearance.

Another article published in the daily *Islah* of yesterday dealt with the story of the attempt on the life of the Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Khemisti. According to the paper the person who shot Khemisti does not have an anti-FLN record, but after testing his blood it has been found out that he was an opium addict.

The case is under investigation and Khemisti is in a state of coma.

The article also gives some details about Khemisti's early life, his struggles in the cause of Algerian liberation and the fact that the Prime Minister of Algeria Mr. Ben Bella considers him as one of his best friends and colleagues. Khemisti is the youngest foreign minister in the world who has proved his political talents not only in Algeria but also in other countries he visited with the Algerian Prime Minister.

The paper devoted its editorial to stress the importance of realizing that telephones are not there to play with but there is an unwritten code of conduct to be observed when using the device.

Unfortunately, said the editorial, instances have been recorded when many a careless mother leaving the telephone receiver at the disposal of her young children, others have been unduly annoyed and disturbed when their children have taken fancy to dialing numbers at random. This should be avoided at all costs and communications time to be kept as short as possible.

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. German Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Western Music: 9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday. 5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme). 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical. 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40. Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

## SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Mahmood Phone No. 21438  
Faryabi Phone No. 20587  
Jahid Phone No. 20534  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23629  
Hashami Phone No. 20589  
Shafa Phone No. 20536  
Boo Ali Phone No. 23673

## GIANT TIP-UP LORRY



A new experimental "BELAZ-548" tip-up lorry was developed at the Byelorussian Motor Works. The lorry can carry 40 tons of load, and due to its 520 h.p. engine can move with a high

speed of more than 50 kilometres per hour, despite its heavy and cumbersome looks. The body of the tip vehicle can hold up to 27 cu.m. of earth or other free-flowing materials. The machine is

nearly 3.5 metres high. The new giant lorry will be produced at the Zhodino plant, not far from Minsk. Photo shows the "BELAZ-548" tip-up lorry.

ITALIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES IN  
SAMANGAN AREA

The excavations at Hazar Sum follow the survey of some of the regions of Bactria made under the supervision of Prof. Tucci and which started in the summer of 1961.

When I first visited Hazar Sum, I was impressed by its monuments which are still visible on the surface, and among them particularly by some of the large standing stones, which resemble megaliths. In addition to this, in 1961 I found some flint implements which revealed the locality to be prehistoric. A very large number of cave dwellings, some of which with fine painted and bas-relief decorations, and stone buildings spread over a wide area, showed Hazar Sum to have been a large town of the Buddhist civilization, but the possibility was to be considered that different pre-Islamic ages were also represented in this site.

Islamic mounds which contain characteristic glazed pottery overlaid the stone buildings some of which looked as if they might have been used in a later period. Hazar Sum is a large valley cut by an ancient river in the calcareous, limestone and sandstone bank. Along the terraces natural caves are still open, alongside of those adapted as dwellings in the Buddhist age. The Hazar Sum valley, connecting with the Khulm valley, was in the Pleistocene frequented by Palaeolithic people who found in this place favourable conditions for life, particularly in the interglacial periods. They lived in the rock shelters and hunted on the terraces the wild animals which were numerous in the area because of the climate and the presence of water, and they left visible relics of their stone industries.

The flint implements of Hazar Sum are mostly of clactonian type. Flakes which show the characteristic open angle between the plane of percussion and that of detachment, were utilized in different ways for scrapers, knives or pointed tools, revealing that they were able to work wood and bone. Flakes were detached by direct percussion and were carefully retouched.

A different type of industry can also be found on the terraces and in the caves, belonging probably to neolithic or early-Bronze age people who introduced agriculture in this area. They cultivated the terraces which were irrigated by small rivers and canals. The stone industry is principally represented by cores of Campignien, blades and small round scrapers. No typical mustelrian or Upper Palaeolithic implements appear, due probably to the climatic conditions of the periglacial area influenced by the strong glacial phenomena of the Hindukush.

Hazar Sum as an organized town came into being at a time when the caravan routes had already established a complex of roads used by travellers and for the transport of goods in Central Asia.

A caravan road still passes through Hazar Sum coming from Balkh and going to Bamian, but it is deduced that Hazar Sum was an important centre in the road system of ancient times, and probably this centre can be recognized as one of the Indo-Greek towns of the Bactrian regions as determined from historical sources; perhaps it was the Adrapa mentioned by Svetonius or the Zairi-aspas of Ptolemaeus.

The report called for widespread dissemination of information, research in the social and bio-medical sciences for control of the fertility, and the training of all scientific and administrative personnel.

Navy Of The  
Atomic Era

Only slightly more than twenty years have passed since Enrico Fermi first effected the chain reaction of uranium fission, and already today we see scores of atomic reactors of different types and capacities propelling ships on the high seas and generating electricity at nuclear power plants. The 20th century has become an era of atomic energy.

Especially appreciable is the advent of the atomic age in the navy. The steam engine and boiler which had replaced the sails, are now being substituted successfully by atomic propelling plants. This is perfectly natural, of course.

The power plants of modern vessels are confronted with very high requirements. They must be light, compact, economical, reliable, lasting and manoeuvrable. The fission of one kilogram of uranium yields the same amount of energy as the combustion of two million kilograms of such liquid fuel as black oil. Just imagine how much less fuel is required to propel an atomic ship. An atomic power plant can operate for a very long time without recharging at naval bases. This sharply increases the range of vessels.

Despite the fact that nuclear engineering is yet making its initial steps, the use of atomic energy has already had a revolutionizing effect on the development of the navy, especially the submarine fleet.

Judging by the initial trials of atomic submarines abroad, their overall endurance, as evidenced by foreign experts, has increased to three months. They can remain under water for over 60 days. Atomic submarines can already now cover more than 100 thousand nautical miles without refuelling. They can sail under solid ice. Some of them have sailed under the ice of the North Pole. The Soviet submarines were among the first to sail under the Arctic ice. Atomic submarines have turned ice from an insurmountable obstacle into a sort of "armour", protecting them. The atomic power plant has increased the speed of submarines. The foreign submarine torpedo-carriers have an underwater speed of 28-30 knots, and the submarine missile-carriers—25 knots. The atomic submarines can travel at this great speed for a very long time. It is worth noting, for the sake of comparison, that the conventional American Diesel-electric submarine of the "Tang" class develops an underwater speed of 17 knots and can travel at this rate for only about 20 miles. In the opinion of foreign naval experts, atomic submarines will eventually be able to develop an underwater speed up to 40-60 knots.

This means that atomic power plants have not only turned the submarines from "diving" craft into real underwater vessels, but have substantially raised their combat properties, too. The potentialities of submarines in naval warfare have been greatly enhanced. Diesel-electric power plants are known to restrict the tactical use of submarines. The First and Second World Wars have furnished a no little number of examples when submarines could not attack the enemy, because their storage batteries had run down. An atomic submarine does not have to fear this. Developing a high speed, she can close in with the enemy from any position, attack him and make her get away just as quickly.

World Population  
May Be Doubled At  
Century EndU.S. AGENCY URGES  
BIRTH CONTROL

WASHINGTON, April 18. (Reuters)—The U.S. National Academy of Sciences predicted Wednesday that the present world population of about 3,000 million would double by the end of the century and proposed a wide-ranging programme of birth control to check

The report called for widespread dissemination of information, research in the social and bio-medical sciences for control of the fertility, and the training of all scientific and administrative personnel.



## LAOS

(Contd. from page 1)

side help. He was worried about being able to retain his stronghold on the Plaine des Jarres. "If they (the Pathet Lao) take the Plaine where shall I go?" he was reported to have asked a visitor on Tuesday. "I'll have no more forces to support Souvanna."

## Premier's Efforts

Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma is scheduled to fly into the Plaine on Thursday in a continuation of his efforts to establish peace. A cease-fire, he obtained last Sunday from Neutralist and Pathet Lao commanders lasted but a few hours. Members of the International Control Commission and the British and Soviet Ambassadors are expected to accompany the Premier. Britain and the Soviet Union were co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos.

Prince Souvanna and his Neutralists are considered the backbone of the Coalition regime and the only force capable of maintaining the shaky Coalition.

Prince Souphanouvong, Deputy Premier who heads the Pathet Lao, was quoted by the New China News Agency as charging that pro-Western Laotian forces are preparing for a new war. He said there is a possibility that "we may have to face new bloodshed in Laos."

He also accused the United States of provoking conflict in Laos.

King Savang Vatthana issued an appeal to all factions to end their bickering in order not to give a pretext for "foreign intervention" in his kingdom.

## Philippines Elected Member Of Security Council

## Council

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP)—The Philippines delegation took its seat in the U.N. Security Council on Wednesday.

The Philippines was elected by the General Assembly last fall for a one-year term under a deal agreed on two years ago whereby the Philippines and Romania split a two-year term. Romania served the first year and retired last December 31.

Manila's permanent representative Jacinto Castel Borja was on leave, and Amelito Mutuc, his alternate, represented the Philippines at the session, called to discuss Senegal's charges that Portuguese planes had bombed a Senegalese border town early in April.

Formosan's delegate, as President of the Council for April welcomed the Philippines, Brazil, Morocco and Norway as new members of the Council. It was the first meeting of the year. Formosan's delegate was interrupted by Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, the Soviet representative, who said that Republic of China should be sitting in the Council. President's seat.

KABUL, April 18.—In the second bout between Afghan and Indian wrestlers the Afghan team beat the Indian by twenty points to eight.

## Heavy Fighting Between Pakistani Troops And Salarzai Pakhtunistanis

KABUL, April 18.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a heavy fighting broke out between Pakistani troops and Salarzai nationalists when the former attacked the Gang Ghundi village.

## Co-ordination Committee Holds Second Meeting

KABUL, April 18.—The Economic Co-ordination Committee held its second meeting at the Ministry of Planning yesterday morning.

The meeting was attended in addition to the Deputy Ministers of Planning, Finance, Education, Commerce, Public Works, Health, Agriculture, Mines and Industries and Presidents of D'Afghanistan Bank and Rural Development Department, by the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and Auditor General of the Prime Ministry, who have been appointed as committee members.

One of the items discussed at the meeting was surveying a number of projects envisaged by the Ministries of Mines and Industries and Commerce making use of capital by individual investors and non-governmental organizations.

## W. Germany To Prevent Citizens Manufacturing Destructive Weapons To Others

CAIRO, April 18. (AP)—West German Economic Co-operation Minister Walter Scheel said on Tuesday West Germany will enact new laws to prevent citizens engaging in the construction of mass destruction weapons if present legislation is insufficient.

In an interview, Mr. Scheel said by mass destruction weapons he was referring to atomic, bacteriological and chemical.

He added West Germany has no evidence its citizens are engaged in such work in U.A.R.

Mr. Scheel denied having made a statement attributed to him by the official Middle East News Agency (MEN) saying Israeli charges against West German scientists were a coverup for "crimes committed by Israeli's secret service". Mr. Scheel said he made no such statement during an interview he granted MEN.

"We also do not like for Germans to be engaged in the creation of any weapons in areas of special tension like the Middle East. In the case of U.A.R., we are examining what is going on here. Until now, we have no evidence of Germans engaged in the construction of mass destruction weapons."

Mr. Scheel had an hour-long interview with President Nasser at his official residence.

## USSR "CONCERNED" ABOUT MALAYSIA, SAYS FEDORENKO

NEW YORK, April 18. (Reuters)—Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, new Soviet representative to the U.N., said on Tuesday Soviet Union was "rather concerned" over the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

He said an attempt was being made to "create yet another bloc which would not be peace-loving by any means, within the context of existing aggressive organizations."

The Soviet delegate, who was replying to a Press conference questioner, said he hoped the General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism would duly consider the matter.

After two hours of fighting Pakistani troops retreated.

The report adds that Pakistani soldiers were being supported by heavy artillery from the Shaar Camp. Jet planes also bombed the Gang and Chagoo villages.

Another report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that protest by the people of these areas against the application of Section 144 of the Penal Code continues with full force. A number of leaders of the area have demanded the abrogation of this Code.

The report adds that the Government of Pakistan has warned Mr. Afzal Bangakh the Secretary General of the National Awami Party in Central Pakhtunistan and Mr. Janide of Landie, together with a number of other leaders who have been instrumental in preparing the three day cultural and political programme to refrain from their activities. Otherwise, the Government of Pakistan has said, they will be put into prison.

## One Afghani Coin Goes In Circulation

KABUL, April 18.—A new one Afghani coin has been put into circulation as from today.

The coin has three wheat ears on one side inscribed with the word Afghanistan on top and the date 1340 at the bottom. On the other side of the coin one can read (1 af) both in Persian and Pakhtu at the centre with small stars at the top.

## CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, April 18. (AP)—A Chinese delegation arrived by plane on Wednesday for trade talks with Soviet officials.

The arrival was announced by the Soviet News Agency Tass, which said the delegation's task will be to "complete talks on the exchange of trade... in 1963".

The delegation is led by Li Tsiang, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

The Soviet welcoming group was headed by Sergei Borisov, also a Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Tass gave no details about the forthcoming talks or about the current level of Soviet-Chinese trade.

Figures released last year in Geneva by the United Nations indicate that trade between the two nations dropped 55 per cent. during 1959-61.

## KABUL UNIVERSITY SETS BOOK WRITING DEPT.

KABUL, April 18.—A department for writing books and translating the latest scientific work and also to study books and pamphlets written by college professors for attaining their academic ranks has been established within the framework of Kabul University.

Mr. Miyakahl, Director General of Education in the University said in an interview yesterday that the step had been taken in order to make it possible for University teachers and students to inform themselves on the latest scientific developments in other countries.

Members of the department are college graduates who also receive academic ranks.

Mr. Miyakahl pointed out that the department will also translate text books, UNESCO publications

## Public Health Ministry And University Discuss Joint Programme

KABUL, April 18.—Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rasoul, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University discussed the details of co-operation programme which is to be conducted jointly between the Ministry of Public Health and College of Medicine.

On the basis of the programme, the college students will have a chance to conduct practical assignments in various hospitals and medical institutions run by the Ministry of Public Health. Similarly, a number of pediatricians belonging to the Ministry of Public Health will have the opportunity to attend the College of Medicine for specialization. The programme will be launched from next Saturday.

## FRENCH TOURIST PRAISES BAMIAN BEAUTY

KABUL, April 18.—A six man team of French tourists led by Madame Couten who had come to Afghanistan for a five day visit to touristic spots and historic sites left Kabul on Tuesday.

In expressing satisfaction at the reception and the touring programme arranged for them, Mr. Couten said that Bamian was one of the most beautiful historic spots in the world.

Mme. Couten who is a speaker at the Louvre Museum in Paris promised that she will encourage the French tourists to come and visit Afghanistan.

Mme. Couten said that the French people who have a great interest in ancient history visit museums where ever they go to acquaint themselves with the ancient culture of the land.

She said that she is sure that the relics found in Kabul Museum will attract a great number of tourists from all over the world to visit Afghanistan.

HERAT, April 18.—Development of karakul export from Herat province was the agenda of a meeting held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Seraj, President of Marketing and Statistics of the Ministry of Commerce who is now visiting the province for this purpose.

The meeting was attended by members of the provincial Chambers of Commerce, livestock owners and karakul traders. The livestock-owners expressed their readiness to co-operate in increasing production of the karakul pelts.



## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **SCROOGE** starring: Alastair, Kathleen and Jack Warner

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ASS KA PANCHI** starring: Vyjayantimala and Rajinder Kumar.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **GANGOO** starring: Sheikh Mukhtar and Naz.

## ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BEWAQOOF** starring: Mala Sinha and Pran.

## Free Exchange

## Rates At Da

## Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 18.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

## Buying Rates In Afghanis

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

## KADS

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